



## For Sale.

## MacEWEN, FRICKEL &amp; Co.

HAY &amp; GRAIN FOR SALE.

## CHRISTMAS STORES AND NEW SEASONABLE GOODS.

## EX-FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.

METZ FRUIT.

ASSORTED COCAQUES.

CALLEAU &amp; BOWEN'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CUIRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS RATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

EX STEAMER "Glenfiddie."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TWEEDDALE'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILBERTS.

COCAONINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LUGNAN &amp; CO'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTLEY &amp; PALMER'S BISCUITS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCHEAT.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BRAUN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &amp;c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HERNIMON'S MONOPOLY &amp; WHITE SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM &amp; Co., pils &amp; quarts.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pils &amp; quarts.

CHATEAU LAITE.

CHATEAU LAITE.

BREAFAST CLARET.

SHERRIES &amp; PORT.

SACCOY'S MANZANILLA &amp; AMON-TILLADO.

SACCOY'S OLD INVALID PORT (1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &amp;c.

1, 2 &amp; 3 star Hennessy's BRANDY.

BOUT DUTCH &amp; Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KIRSHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BOKER'S ORANGE BITTERS.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pils and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &amp; J. BURKE, pils and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheds.

EX-AMERICAN MAIL.

FRESH HOLL BUTTER.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled ON-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 1/2 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson &amp; Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson &amp; Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clan CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## Entertainment.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## CITY HALL.

## HONGKONG.

## THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

## WILL REPEAT THEIR P. R. F. O. R. M. A. N. O. E.

## "PIRATES OF PENZANCE," TO-NIGHT, the 27th Instant.

Tickets (price \$2.00), can be obtained at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.'s Store, on and after Tuesday, the 24th January.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.

Performance at 9.00 "

Hongkong, January 27, 1882. ja28

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

## STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUER, ISMAHIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA; ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1882, at Noon, the Company's S. S. "A. D. D. Y.," Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 24th January.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Passengers until 3 p.m., on the 24th of January, 1882. (Passengers and cargo to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, January 19, 1882. ja30

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Company.

## TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC &amp; OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1882, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and name will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25 % made on all RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information, apply to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central, CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.

Hongkong, January 21, 1882. feb

## STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUER, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

## BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERLAIN, GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "KALAKAUA," Captain J. C. BAKER, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and SUER CANAL, on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1882, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuable for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Galle.

For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bill of Lading.

Passengers to England are now booked to London, instead of Southampton, as heretofore.

Intending Passengers are informed that the Kaiser-Hind connects at Galle with the Company's steamers Rhodé, from Australia, and Teheran, from Calcutta.

Until quarantine restrictions are removed in Egypt, the Homeward Steamers will call at Marseilles, en route for Gibraltar and London, or, will proceed direct via Malta as usual at the Company's option.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 26, 1882. feb

## To-day's Advertisements.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.

Taking Cargo &amp; Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIEN-TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship "Tachius," Captain JONES, will be despatched at 11 a.m. TO-MORROW, the 28th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1882. ja28

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUER CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Antenor," Captain BRADY, will be despatched at Noon TO-MORROW, the 28th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1882. ja28

## FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Steamship "Diamante," Captain GILLES, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 28th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1882. ja28

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Co.'s Steamship "Diamant," Capt. JACKSON, will be despatched on or about the 5th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1882.

## MITSUBISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. "NIGATA MARU," Capt. W. W. DUBLEY, will leave on or about the 2nd February, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 5th February, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 4th February.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

## RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Kobe, Cabin Passage, \$6 15.

To Yokohama &amp; Nagasaki, 75 20.

Shanghai via Yokohama, 120 40.

To Kobe, 125 30.

A Reduction is made on RETURN CARGO PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, West Corner Pottling Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Hongkong, January 27, 1882. feb

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

Advocate, French barque, Capt. Bernard.

Messageries Maritimes.

Cah. GRIERARD, German barque, Capt. Fr. Suhm.

Edmund Seidlitz &amp; Co.

Coloma, American barque, Capt. Noyes.

Rosario &amp; Co.

Edwin REED, American barque, Capt. J. C. Gilmore.

Order.

H. W. DUBLEY, American barque, Capt. D. W. Dudley.

Order.

Hindostan, British ship, Captain J. Belyon.

Russell &amp; Co.

Laurel, British barque, Captain J. Grassman.

Melchers &amp; Co.

Mary Whitridge, American ship, Capt. Geo. Freeman.

Arnold, Karberg &amp; Co.

Oreida, American ship, Captain Benjamin Carver.

Adams, Bell &amp; Co.

Panay, American ship, Captain S. P. Bray.

Adams, Bell &amp; Co.

Prinz HEINRICH, German steamer, Capt. R. A. Hofmann.

Melchers &amp; Co.

Rajah, German ship, Capt. P. Albrecht.

Order.

Solway, British steamer, Captain Robt. Jarvis.

Vogel &amp; Co.

Sykes, American ship, Captain G. W. Brown.

Douglas Laprak &amp; Co.

Tschumser, American ship, Captain E. Lincoln.

Order.

W. J. RORCH, American ship, Captain Geo. L. Bray.

Master.

WALKER, American barque, Capt. W. S. Crowell.

Captain.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27, Diamante, British steamer, 514, R. Cullen, Manila Jan. 24, General.

Rosenz &amp; Co.

Jan. 27, Sec-uv, British steamer, from Canton.

Jan. 27, Crusader, British steamer, 646, Rowin, Saigon Jan. 21, Rice.—FUNG YUEN &amp; Co.

Jan. 27, Chefoo, British steamer, 634, Wyles, Okinawa Jan. 22, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Jan. 27, Inconstant, British frigate, 4700, Fitzgerald, Nagasaki Jan. 20.

Jan. 27, Hwai Yuen, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

Jan. 27, Anadyr, French steamer, 3372, Hernandez, Shanghai Jan. 25, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27, Albany, for Swatow, &amp;c.

27, Nene, for Saigon.

27, Chefoo, for Canton.

27, Sec-uv, for Swatow and Taiwan.

27, Larch, for Manila.

## CLEARED.

Belle Marie, for Manila.

Marie, for Manila.

Palatin, for Saigon.

Lota, for Tokyo.

Tachius, for Amoy &amp;c.

Escambia, for Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Diamante, from Manila, Messrs. Buehard, Christy, Schawb, and Unger, 2 Europeans, and 260 Chinese (dock).

Per Crusader, from Saigon, 24 Chinese.

Per Anadyr, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs. Rea, Messrs. W. Walter, S. Ho, and G. Marcollo, and 13 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Albany, for Swatow, &amp;c., 6 Europeans, and 100 Chinese.

Per Nene, for Saigon, 40 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per Palatin, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.

Per Lota, for Tokyo, 4 Chinese.

Per Tachius, for Amoy, &amp;c., 2 Europeans, and 60 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Diamante reports: Had light N.E. winds and fine weather to within 100 miles of this Coast, thence to port fresh N.E. monsoon and overcast weather.

The British steamer Crusader reports: From Saigon to Cape Paduan had strong monsoon and moderate sea, from there to 20.30 North had light winds and fine weather; from thence to port fresh Northerly gale and high sea. On 23rd inst, spoke S. S. Plattineller and Dale off Pyramid Island steering South.

## CARGO.

Per American ship Red Cross, Hongkong to San Francisco, sailed January 24th: 25,280 bags Rice, 35 bags Beans, 44 bags Sugar, 72 bags Pepper, 118 bags Tapioca, 2,368 boxes Oil, 160 boxes Cassia, 128 pkgs. Samsol, 260 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 160 pkgs. Soy, 160 pkgs. Raisins, 2,573 rolls Matting, 1,096 pkgs. Tea (unknown), and 8,460 pkgs. Merchandise.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

For AMOY and SHANGHAI.—Per Tachius, at 9.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 28th inst., arrive as previously notified.

For SINGAPORE and LONDON.—Per Anadyr, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 28th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For AMOY and MANILA.—Per Diamante, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 28th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, &amp; FOCHOW.—Per Eukien, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 28th inst.

For SWATOW and BANGKOK.—Per Rajahmundry, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 28th inst.

For HOKKAI, PAKHOI, and HAI-PHONG.—Per Saigon, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 29th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, TOWNSVILLE, KEPPEL BAY, MORETON BAY, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &amp;c.—Per Cutler, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the 28th Feb.

For KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—Per Nigata Maru, at 5 p.m., on

the authorities find themselves unable to prosecute, because they cannot proceed against the captain in his absence. Last Monday week the S. S. *Catharina* called at Morston Bay, and failed to deliver the Rockhampton mails she had received in Keppel Bay on the previous Saturday. Several registered letters, containing considerable sums of money, were accordingly missing, and gave the post office here much trouble until a Rockhampton telegram ultimately advised that they were shipped by the *Catharina*. The presumption now is that the bags have been delivered at Sydney, and will come to hand in a day or two. The vessel may not call here on her return to Hongkong, in which case the captain will escape the penalty he has incurred. If similar carelessness is shown in future, therefore, it will be the duty of the Government to amend the law in such a manner as to enable the penalty to be levied upon the owners of the steamer, and their authorities, and perhaps even more ready method would be, before making the concession in respect of harbour dues, to require an undertaking, subject to the penalty for any breach, to receive and deliver mails in due course.

#### Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.  
(Before the Judge.)  
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, Saturday, 26th Jan., 10 a.m. - H. O'Connell v. The Oriental Bank Corporation - Suit No. 61 - Judgment.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before Frederick Stanger, Esq.)  
Friday, Jan. 27.

**LARCENY.**  
Wong Aki, a coolie, was charged with the larceny of a pair of trousers on the 25th instant.  
From the statement of complainant it appeared that on the morning of Wednesday last the defendant came into his house and asked for a light to his cigar. He got this, but was secretly satisfied with the civility thus extended to him, and increased his obligations to the owner, by appearing to praise a pair of cotton trousers that were hanging on a bamboo in the passage; and further had the audacity to put them on, and was wearing them when apprehended.  
In his defence the defendant said that complainant wanted to send him to Singapore where he was to be sold "like a pig." He was afraid of him, and through this he excused the suspicion of the police and was arrested. He admitted that the trousers he was then wearing were the property of complainant, as also to having been a former resident in Victoria Gao.

Sentence—Three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

**KIDNAPING.**  
Phang Anun and Chan Ahcheung, aged 21 and 22, married women belonging to Canton, were charged, on remand from yesterday, with bringing Chan Nui into this colony for the purposes of prostitution.

Chan Nui, the complainant, said she was the wife of Chan Ahcheung, a coolie working in a handkerchief shop in Canton, and used to visit her in the village of Lo-kung, where she lived with her father-in-law, on Chinese Festivals. On the 23rd September an old woman, who lived in the same village but whose name she did not know, came to her father-in-law's house and asked her to accompany her to Canton, which she did in the expectation of meeting her husband. The old woman said the object of her visit to Canton was to make some purchases. When they arrived in Canton the old woman placed her on board a small boat, and told her to remain there until she returned. This boat was occupied by two women, and she remained there until the 28th September, but still her friend did not return. On that date the first defendant came on board the boat and asked the boatwomen if they had a woman for sale, to which they replied in the affirmative and pointed to the complainant. After some disputing the gain money was settled at \$245, and this woman left in the boatwoman's hands three gold rings, and one gold earring as earnest money. This woman did not come back to the boat, but on the 4th October an old woman, which she now knew to be the first defendant's mother-in-law, came and paid the money in silver dollars. Complainant at first refused to proceed with the first defendant's mother-in-law, but on her promising to find her husband she consented. She was then brought to Hongkong and taken to the Mu-ai brothel, where she was furnished with a new dress, and told to make herself agreeable to visitors. The second defendant, who is a servant, she did not see until she was taken to the brothel. The mother-in-law went back to Canton a few days ago. Her husband came to the brothel on the 23rd inst., with a friend in search of her. He stayed all night, went out early in the morning and returned at noon alone, and told her that he intended to petition the Court for her release. On the 25th instant her husband and his brother, Inspector Lee, removed her from the brothel and took her to the Tung Wa Hospital.

In answer to the Magistrate she said she had not been brought by physical force, but had been deluded and deceived. She had not communicated with her relations, as she had no means of doing so.

The case was then remanded till the 31st instant.

**ATTEMPTED LARCENY OF A RAINFAN.**  
Mok Ngan was charged with larceny of a boat belonging to Wong Afo.

A brick junk belonging to complainant was anchored off Praya West on Wednesday night, when defendant was observed by him cutting the ropes of their sampans, which was attached to the boat. The complainant along with some of his men gave chase and captured defendant. He had only managed to sever a rope at one end of the boat and threw the detached portion and the chopper he used into the water, when he became aware that he was seen. There was about 30 feet of rope.

The defendant was convicted of stealing the rope and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

(Before H. E. Waddell, Esq.)

**A PICKPOCKET.**  
Ip Fo, a cook unemployed, appeared on a charge of having picked the pocket of one H. S. an engineer, of a handkerchief on the 26th instant.

Complainant, it seemed, was in the Recreation Ground yesterday afternoon watching the operations of a juggler, when he caught the prisoner in the act of also dealing on his own account in the Black Art, by abstracting from his (complainant's) pocket, his handkerchief. Defendant, however, was devoid of the usual evidence of a pickpocket, as the eye and the result was his apprehension. Defendant denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing handkerchief, forgetting, however, the fact that he had passed it to a confederate, and asserted, like a great many more of his class, that he had been arrested by mistake.

Sentence—Three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Judge.)

Friday, Jan. 27.

**MADAM v. HO AIN.** (5000). - Mr Johnson, of Messrs Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff.  
The sum sued for was a penalty forfeited by the defendant by the non-completion of a contract. The original penalty was \$1,000, but this had been reduced to \$500. Defendant admitted that he was bound to pay the amount, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff accordingly, with costs.

The question of costs of Attorney to stand over.

**UN v. GREEN.** (38). - The plaintiff and the amount was due in payment of six months' tickets delivered in May last; and though he had repaid the amount he had always been put off. The defendant returned him one of the tickets some three months after they had been delivered, very nearly worn out, and refused to pay him unless he received some defect. This he did, but still the money was not forthcoming, and he now sued for the amount.

The plaintiff said that she paid the complainant \$6.70 at the time of delivery, and promised him the balance so soon as he altered the badly made jacket. She had no receipt to show that she had done so, and no witness who saw her make the payment. The plaintiff's account book was sent for, and the entry found to be correct, and still unsettled.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. He remarked that he thought the defendant must have forgotten the real facts of the transaction, and said she ought to have had some receipt to show that the money had been paid.

**China.**  
FOOTLOCK.  
(Herald.)

Some fifteen or twenty native students from America arrived here in the *Huachu* from Shanghai on Tuesday last. They seem to be an intelligent set of young men, and are going to stay at the Foochow Arsenal.

**SHANGHAI.**  
(N. C. D. News.)

No greater contrast could be presented between the ways of the Chinese and those of foreigners than the presentations that each make for the purpose of the other.

The Foochow Magazine contains the people to provide large tubs with water, and says that every ten houses should furnish one of these and a quantity of implements.

The municipality of Shanghai, like that of every foreign settlement and town in the East, possesses a well-organized fire brigade, powerful engines, and an ample supply of hose, while the younger men take pride in perfecting themselves in the fire drill, and spare themselves no labour when their services are required.

At the same time, and while all this is being done, every care is taken to provide new means of overcoming fire. One of the most effective of these, which will be used to our country, is the Water Works Co. are establishing all over the Settlement.

These will be several hundreds in number, and are, we understand, to be placed in every street and place where they are likely to be required. A defective supply of water should be an impossible complaint when the Water Company is in full working order.

(Continued.)

The January 27th of the "big prizes" of the Manly lottery resulted as follows: No. 15,768, first prize; 1,000, second; and 3,288, third. We understand that these prizes came to Shanghai.

The Shanghai commercial world will be greatly surprised to learn that the allotment in the Canton Insurance Company for the month of January (1892) was only ten days after the Hongkong allotment.

Interest has been exceedingly high in the Settlements during the last fortnight, which may possibly account for the delay.

The *Chong Shing* hears that the type factory at Tientsin, is becoming more and more prosperous every day, and many orders are received. In December last the Chinese Ambassador, previous to his leaving for Corea, bought printing materials there in and in acknowledgement of the instructions in working the machines given by a Japanese employee, the Ambassador presented a quantity of paper to the Japanese.

A sharp shock of earthquake, was experienced at Nankai on the 25th inst., and 7 a.m. however, but of no serious duration, and nothing more has since been felt.

(Mercury.)

A fire broke out about noon to-day (21st) in a house in the Tien-tan Road, near the old railway station. The police with their extinguishers did excellent work, and were the means of preventing the fire spreading before the means were ready for work.

Inspector Wilson had a narrow escape of being buried in the debris as one of the houses fell. The first engine at work was a small manual engine belonging to the Hop Song Tea Hong, which, though small, threw a good stream of water. The next was the "Deluge," which was a work about thirty minutes after the bell commenced ringing, closely followed by the "Victoria." The "Hook and Ladder Company" was there in full force.

The fire was got under about 1 o'clock, and at 1.30 the order to roll up the hose was given. There were about five houses destroyed, and the property loss was estimated at \$10,000. The fire commenced in a small joss-house from burning joss-paper.

**PEKING.**

The granaries at Peking permit of the greatest amount of corruption and squeezing. Now and then a complaint appears in the *Gazette* against the granaries of the *hau-hu* or superintendents of these stores.

The other day there appeared a severe Memorial from a Censor against the granaries, which has long been guilty of the greatest corruption in regard to the granaries. Some years ago was punished, but has lately found his way back, and although his name does not appear on the list of officers connected with the granaries, it is well known that he is behind the scenes and pulling the wires.

He lives in a stately palace with a number of retainers, and when he goes out in his hat he has a large retinue attending him. Not only the poor banishment, but the highest in office, including the Imperial princes, are mulcted of their money and their rice by this arch-scurrel. The plan is as follows:—The Board of Revenue orders for so much rice. On presenting this cheque at the granaries, unless about 25 or 30 % is paid over to those in charge, the rice is not issued, and the rice is not issued of course.

To such extent has this system of extortion been carried, that a class of rice-brokers, called *li-fung*, has arisen, who negotiate for the purchase of these rice-cheques, making a handsome profit thereby, sometimes amounting to as much as 40 per cent.

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numerous that the police were sent to apprehend the suspected individual. The servants and the police and soldiers are to seize him, and he escaped into the city. He has, however, been taken into custody, and is now being held at the police station. The Board and officials right and left are brought to interfere to save him; the plan being urged that he is not the guilty person. The Emperor, however, repeats that he is. The Emperor orders the case to be truly investigated. All charges against him in the greatest dread of this man for an enemy. His myriads would soon make an end of any one who might withstand him.

Two paper hunts took place here about Christmas time near the Race Course. The sport was enjoyable, but the weather was cold. Already the thermometer has got down as low as 7° at night and 28° by day.

The Mongols with their camels are beginning to pour down from the plateau, and Mongol Square at the back of the British Legation—their place of encampment—is beginning to assume a lively aspect.

The first overland courier arrived here on Christmas Day, and the home letters were brought, as the home letters were filled with the beautiful cards sent at this season.

Four Christmas trees have already been held, and the rising generation has been laden with all manner of good things; for these trees bear more than the twelve main of fruits of Paradise, though they only yield a few trifles to the eye.

A series of lectures in Chinese to the Chinese school in Peking, inaugurated by the American Methodist Mission here, draw large outside audiences and to much good.

Already two of the course have been delivered—the first by Dr Edgington on Astronomy and the second by Dr Dudgeon on the heart.

The students of the Imperial College turned out in large numbers to these lectures, drawn perhaps by the attractions of the winter. It is one of the chief duties of the Son of Heaven to instruct with the Imperial Ruler for blessings on his people.

These papers can only be intended to have a local answer, for in such large dominions, situated under such different geographical and meteorological conditions, what is one man's meat will prove another man's poison.

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alway under a suspicious name—was one that ought to be mentioned and that it was impossible to avoid practising it. It might be, as the learned German quoted by Sir John Smale stated, that it was bred in the blood and the brain of the Chinese. But there was no principle of the British Government and Parliament would always keep in view, viz., that such a system was against the fundamental principles of the law of this country, and that where our law was paramount such a system must come to an end. It was always easy to allege that it was difficult to do away with such evils on account of some prepossessions among the people. That argument had been used with regard to our putting an end to abuses in India. For a long time it had been maintained that the practice of *suttee* was so bound up with the Hindu religion and laws as to be almost impossible to get rid of. The British Government put an end to it. But the time came when they put an end to *suttee*, and so far from their having done any harm to the Hindu religion, that religion flourished much as when *suttee* was practised. He knew many other British colonies in India which had been put an end to, and the people were not only not oppressed but delighted with the change. So far as the Chinese were concerned they were not compelled to go to Hongkong, and if they wanted to practise that system of selling their children, holding other children as slaves they could do so at home and practise it. If they came to Hongkong they must learn to follow English principles and be obedient to English law. He felt sure that the question had only to be brought before the House of Commons, and that body would put an end to the slavery complained of. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Sir John Smale.

Mr Joseph Brown, Q.C., seconded the motion, and said that the most interesting part of the discussion was that which related to the practice of selling children as bond-slaves in Hongkong. When the sovereign power of these islands was first established by the British Government, the settlement in a new country, the general principle was that the conquered subjects remaining in the country retained their original laws; and as we had acquired the island of Hongkong by conquest, he apprehended the law of China in force there before the conquest was the law in force.

Mr Brown: Generally speaking, as he understood the decisions of the Privy Council, a Colony acquired by treaty as a consequence of war, was subject to the same principle unless the treaty stipulated some other law; and as we had acquired the island of Hongkong by conquest, he apprehended the law of China in force there before the conquest was the law in force.

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